Teton Interagency Incident Organizer (2019)

Incident Name	
Incident Number	
Fire Code	
Other Code	
Unit	
IC Time & Date	
IC Time & Date	
Containment Date & Time	
Control Date & Time	
Out Date & Time	
Final Size	
AAR	Completed Y / N Date:
IC Name:	IC Signature:
IC Name:	IC Signature:
Reviewed By:	(FMO/Duty Officer)

Version 2019

Initial Dispatch

Date:	**Time:**	**Resource:**	**Reporting party:**
Geographic location: **RP suggested access:**			**Reported legal:** **T:____R:___Sec:___1/4: ____1/4:___** **Reported Lat/Long:** **Lat: Long:**
Smoke description: Small Puff White/Grey Medium Layer Black-Blue Large Column			**Reported fire behavior/fuels:**
Wind reported out of: at speed: **N** **W E** **S** **0-5 mph 5-10 mph** **10-15 mph 15-20 mph** **20-25 mph**			**Notes/other information:** (Fleeing vehicles, etc.)
Access hazards:			
Time en route:	**Time on scene:**		
Other resources en route:			

IC shall complete the Incident Organizer & submit to the local unit. Light-blue & red-shaded sections are required.

Initial Attack Fire Size-Up

Fire Name:		Legal Location	Town:
			Range:
IC Name:			Section(s):
Descriptive Location:			
*Coordinates: **Datum: WGS84 / NAD83**	Deg/Min/Sec Latitude:		
	Longitude:		
	UTM:	E:	N:
Reported by:			
***Cause**: Human / Lightning		Ownership:	
Fire Investigator Needed? ☐ No ☐ Yes On order?			

* **Character of Fire:** Smoldering Torching Creeping Spotting Running Crowning	*** Adjacent Fuel Type**: Grass/Sage Heavy Timber Aspen Slash Light Timber Other
*** Spread Potential**: Low High Moderate Extreme	* **Slope at Head of Fire**: 0-25% 56-75% 26-40% 76+% 41-55%
*** Estimated Size:**	*** Aspect:** **Elevation:**
*** Estimated Wind Speed**:	**Position on Slope**: Top Upper 1/3 Mid 1/3 Lower 1/3 Bottom
*** Wind Direction:**	*** Special Information** Are any structures threatened? Access: (Trail, road, helispot) Other:
Weather Conditions Clear Scattered Clouds Building Cumulus T-Storms Lightning Overcast Showers Heavy Showers	**Resource Needs** On Scene En Route Additional?
*** Fuel Type**: Grass Snag Sage Aspen Brush Log/Duff Light Timber Other Heavy Timber Slash	**Special Equipment Needs** Retardant Jumpers Pumps Engines Bucket work Fallers Is Water Available?
*** Hazards Identified**:	**RISK:** IC to complete Parts A & B, **Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment.** Complete Part C if applicable.

Estimated Containment	**Date:**	**Time:**

* Immediately report to Dispatch.

Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment

The Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment should be used to evaluate firefighter safety issues, assess risk, and identify the appropriate incident management organization. Determining incident complexity is a subjective process based on examining a combination of indicators or factors. An incident's complexity can change over time; incident managers should periodically re-evaluate incident complexity to ensure that the incident is managed properly with the right resources.

Instructions:

Incident Commanders should complete Part A and Part B and relay this information to the Duty Officer. If the fire exceeds initial attack or will be managed to accomplish resource management objectives, Incident Commanders should also complete Part C and provide the information to the Agency Administrator.

Part A: Firefighter Safety Assessment

Evaluate the following items, mitigate as necessary, and note any concerns, mitigations, or other information.

Evaluate these items	Concerns, mitigations, notes
LCES	
Fire Orders and Watch Out Situations	
Multiple operational periods have occurred without achieving initial objectives	
Incident personnel are overextended mentally and/or physically and are affected by cumulative fatigue.	
Communication is ineffective with tactical resources and/or dispatch.	
Operations are at the limit of span of control.	
Aviation operations are complex and/or aviation oversight is lacking.	
Logistical support for the incident is inadequate or difficult.	

Part B: Relative Risk Assessment

Values	Risk Rating			Notes/Mitigation
B1. Infrastructure/Natural/Cultural Concerns Based on the number and kinds of values to be protected, and the difficulty to protect them, rank low, moderate, or high. Considerations: key resources potentially affected by the fire such as urban interface, structures, critical municipal watershed, commercial timber, developments, recreational facilities, power/pipelines, communication sites, highways, potential for evacuation, unique natural resources, designated areas (i.e. wilderness), T&E species habitat, cultural sites.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B2. Proximity and Threat of Fire to Values Evaluate the potential threat to values based on their proximity to the fire, and rank low, moderate, or high.	**L** Far	**M**	**H** Near	
B3.Social/Economic Concerns Evaluate the potential impacts of the fire to social and/or economic concerns, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: impacts to social or economic concerns of an individual, business, community or other stakeholder; degree of support for the wildland fire program and resulting fire effects; other fire management jurisdictions; tribal subsistence or gathering of natural resources; air quality regulatory requirements; public tolerance of smoke, including health impacts; potential for evacuation and ingress/egress routes; and restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Hazards				
B4. Fuel Conditions Consider fuel conditions ahead of the fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Evaluate fuel conditions that exhibit high ROS and intensity for your area, such as those caused by invasive species or insect/disease outbreaks; and/or continuity of fuels.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B5. Fire Behavior Evaluate the current and expected fire behavior and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: intensity; rates of spread; crowning; profuse or long-range spotting.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
B6. Potential Fire Growth Evaluate the potential fire growth, and rank this low, moderate, or high. Considerations: Current and expected fire growth based on fire behavior analysis, weather forecast and/or ability to control the fire.	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Probability				
B7. Time of Season Evaluate the potential for a long-duration fire and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: time remaining until season ending event.	**L** Late	**M** Mid	**H** Early	
B8. Barriers to Fire Spread Evaluate the barriers to fire spread and their potential to limit fire growth, and rank this element low, moderate, or high. Considerations: If many natural and/or human-made barriers are present, rank this element low. If some barriers are present, rank moderate. If no barriers are present, rank high.	**L** Many	**M**	**H** Few	
B9. Seasonal Severity Evaluate fire danger indices and rank low/moderate, high, or very high/extreme. Considerations: Fire danger indices such as energy release component (ERC); drought status; live and dead fuel moistures; fire danger indices; adjective fire danger rating; geographic area preparedness level.	**L/M**	**H**	**VH/E**	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.				

Relative Risk Rating (circle one)		
	Low	Majority of items are “Low”, with a few items rated as “Moderate” and/or “High.”
	Moderate	Majority of items are “Moderate”, with a few items rated as “Low” and/or “High.”
	High	Majority of items are “High”; A few items may be rated as “”Low” or “Moderate.”

Part C: Organization

Circle the **Relative Risk Rating (from Part B). L M H**

Implementation Difficulty					Notes/Mitigation
C1. Potential Fire Duration Evaluate the estimated length of time that the fire may continue to burn if no action is taken and amount of season remaining. Rank this element low, moderate, or high. Note: This will vary by geographic area.	**N/A** Very Short	**L** Short	**M**	**H** Long	
C2. Incident Strategies (Course of Action) Evaluate the level of firefighter and aviation exposure required to successfully meet the current strategy and implement the course of action. Rank very low, low, moderate, or high. Consider the likelihood that those resources will be effective; exposure of firefighters; reliance on aircraft to accomplish objectives; and whether there are clearly defined trigger points.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C3. Functional Concerns Evaluate the need to increase organizational structure to adequately and safely manage the incident, and rank very low (minimal resources committed), low (adequate), moderate (some additional support needed), or high (current capability inadequate). Considerations: Incident management functions (logistics, finance, operations, information, planning, safety, and/or specialized personnel/equipment) are inadequate and needed; availability of resources; access to EMS support; heavy commitment of local resources to logistical support; ability of local businesses to sustain logistical support; substantial air operation which is not properly staffed; worked multiple operational periods without achieving initial objectives; incident personnel overextended mentally and/or physically; Incident Action Plans, briefings, etc. missing or incomplete; performance of firefighting resources affected by cumulative fatigue; and ineffective communications.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Socio/Political Concerns					**Notes/Mitigation**
C4. Objective Concerns Evaluate the complexity of the incident objectives and rank very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: clarity; ability of current organization to accomplish; disagreement among cooperators; tactical/operational restrictions; complex objectives involving multiple focuses; objectives influenced by serious accidents or fatalities.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C5. External Influences Evaluate the effect external influences will have on how the f i r e is managed and rank very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: limited local resources available for initial attack; increasing media involvement, social/print/television media interest; controversial fire policy; threat to safety of visitors from fire and related operations; restrictions and/or closures in effect or being considered; pre-existing controversies/ relationships; smoke management problems; sensitive political concerns/interests.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
C6. Ownership Concerns Evaluate the effect ownership/jurisdiction will have on how the fire is managed and rank this element very low, low, moderate, or high. Considerations: disagreements over policy, responsibility, and/or management response; fire burning or threatening more than one jurisdiction; potential for unified command; different or conflicting management objectives; potential for claims (damages); disputes over suppression responsibility.	**Very Low**	**L**	**M**	**H**	
Enter the number of items circled for each column.					

Part C: Organization (continued)

***Recommended Organization (circle one):**

Type 5	Majority of items rated as “Very Low”; a few items may be rated in other categories.
Type 4	Majority of items rated as “Low,” with some items rated as “Very Low”, and a few items rated as “Moderate” or “High.”
Type 3	Majority of items rated as “Moderate,” with a few items rated in other categories.
Type 2	Majority of items rated as “Moderate,” with a few items rated as “High.”
Type 1	Majority of items rated as “High”; a few items may be rated in other categories.

** Indicators of Incident Complexity may be found in the IRPG, pgs. 10-11.*

Rationale:
Use this section to document the incident management organization for the fire. If the incident management organization is different than the Wildland Fire Risk and Complexity Assessment recommends, document why an alternative organization was selected. Use the “Notes/Mitigation” column to address mitigation actions for a specific element, and include these mitigations in the rationale.

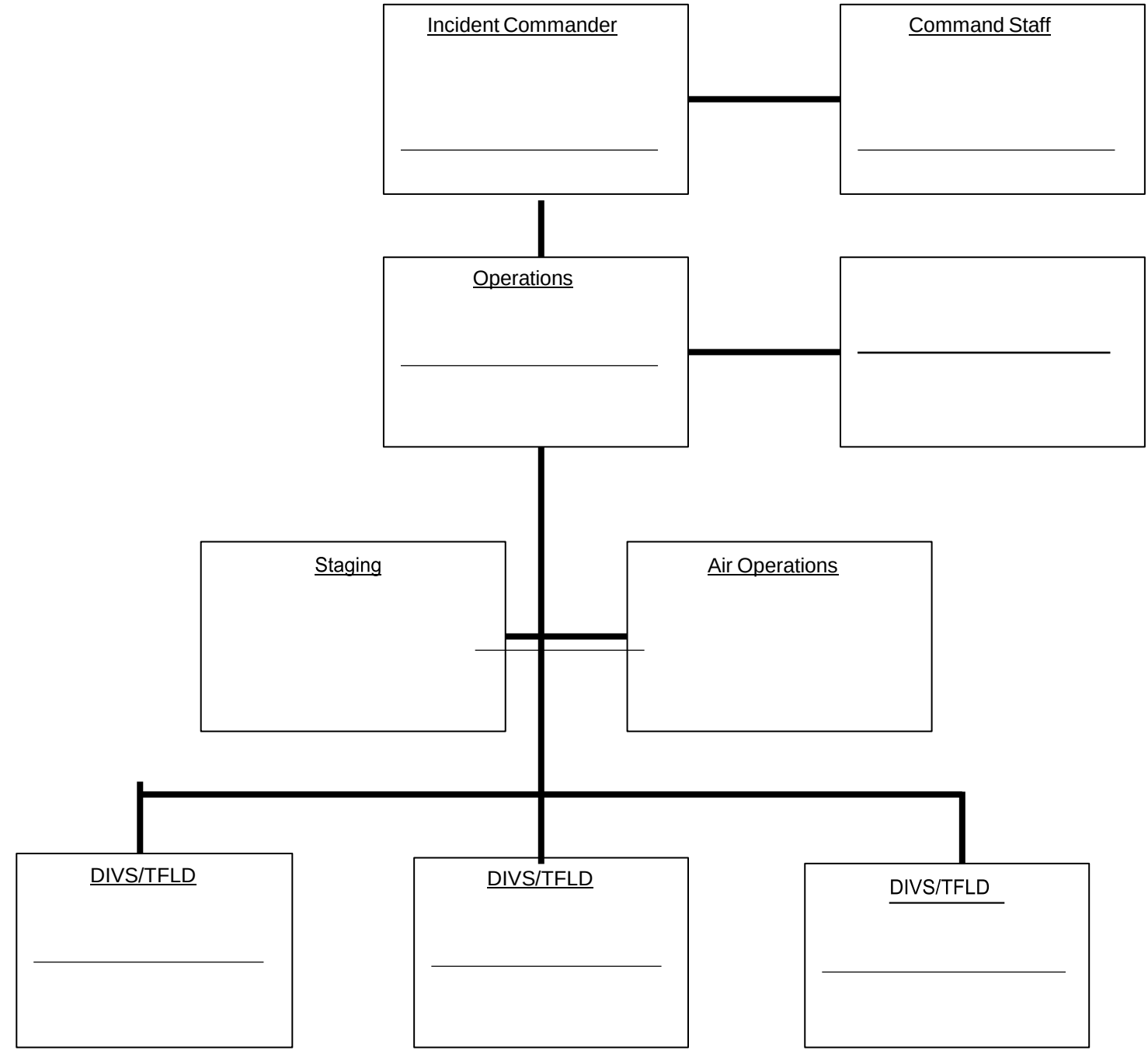
Name of Incident:_____ Unit(s):_____

Date/Time:_____ Name/Signature of Preparer:_____

Incident Objectives
1. **SAFETY of firefighters and public.**
2.
3.
4.
Your goal is to manage the incident and not create another.

(Examples: Protect structures. Keep fire east of road, river or ridge.)

INCIDENT ORGANIZATION



Common Frequencies

Radio Frequencies	
Net	**Frequency**
Command	*Rx*
	Tx
Support/Dispatch	*Rx*
	Tx
Air-to-Ground	*Rx*
	Tx
Air-to-Air	*Rx*
	Tx
Tactical	*Rx*
	Tx
Tactical	*Rx*
	Tx

R4 TAC 1	**Rx**166.8125	**Tx**166.8125
R4 TAC 2	**Rx**168.8875	**Tx**168.8875
R4 TAC 3	**Rx**168.1750	**Tx**168.1750

Air-Ground 10	**Rx** 166.9375	**Tx** 166.9375
Air-Ground 19	**Rx** 168.1250	**Tx** 168.1250
Air-Ground 12	**Rx** 167.0750	**Tx** 167.0750

Assigned A/G freqs have a programmed tone of 110.9 on the Tx side

Addt'l A/G Request from Dispatch

MAP SKETCH

Resource summary								
Resource ID	Resource Type / Supervisor or Crew Boss	ETA / OS	Arrival Time	No. of People	Briefed Y/N	Assignment	Release Time	Last Day can work **(14th day?)**
DOCUMENT BRIEFING FOR ALL INCOMING RESOURCES (USE INSIDE BACK COVER OF THE I.R.P.G.)								

Notes:

WS FORM D-1
(1-2005)
(Supersedes Previous Editions)

SPOT REQUEST

U.S. Department of Commerce
NOAA
National Weather Service

Submit to TIDC via phone or radio. Confirm date/time needed.
Provide feedback to NWS on forecast elements.
https://www.weather.gov/spot/

1. Time†	2. Date	3. Name of Incident or Project	4. Requesting Agency

5. Requesting Official	6. Phone Number	7. Fax Number	8. Contact Person

9. Ignition/Incident Time and Date

10. Size (Acres)

11. Type of Incident
Wildfire
Prescribed Fire
Wildland Fire Use (WFU)
HAZMAT
Search And Rescue (SAR)

12. Reason for Spot Request (choose one only)
- **Wildfire**
- **Non-Wildfire** Under the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services (USFS, BLM, NPS, USFWS, BIA)
- **Non-Wildfire** State, tribal or local fire agency working in coordination with a federal participant in the Interagency Agreement for Meteorological Services
- **Non-Wildfire** Essential to public safety, e.g. due to the proximity of population centers or critical infrastructure

13. Latitude/Longitude:

14. Elevation (ft, Mean Sea Level)
Top: **Bottom:**

15. Drainage

16. Aspect

17. Sheltering
Full
Partial
Unsheltered

18. Fuel Type: **Grass** ___**Brush** _**Timber** **Slash** _**Grass/Timber Understory** ___**Other**_____
Fuel Model: **1,2,3** **4,5,6,7** **8,9,10** **11,12,13** **2,5,8**

19. Location and name of nearest weather observing station (distance & direction from project):

20. Weather Observations from project or nearby station(s): **(Winds should be in compass direction e.g. N, NW, etc.)**

Place	Elevation	†Ob Time	20 ft. Wind Dir	20 ft. Wind Speed	Eye Level Wind. Dir	Eye Level Wind. Speed	Temp. Dry	Temp. Wet	Moisture RH	Moisture DP	Remarks *(Relevant Weather, etc.)*

21. Requested Forecast Period
Date

Start _____

End _____

Forecast needed for:
Today
Tonight
Day 2
Extended

22. Primary Forecast Elements (Check all that are needed) ***(for management ignited wildland fires, provide prescription parameters):***
Needed:

Sky/Weather
Temperature
Humidity
20 ft Wind
Valley
Ridge Top
Other (Specify in #23)

23. Remarks (other needed forecast elements, forecast needed for specific time, etc.)

24. Send Forecast to:
ATTN:

25. Location:

26. Phone Number: Fax Number:

27. Remarks (Special requests, incident details, Smoke Dispersion elements needed, etc.):

Spot Weather Forecast (continued)

	Today	Tonight	Tomorrow
Sky/Weather			
Max Temp			
Min RH			
20’ winds			
Ridge Top			
LAL			
CWR			
Haines			
Mix Height			
Trans Winds			
Smoke Dispersal			

Spot Weather Forecast	Issued □	Red Flag □	Fire WX Watch □

Spot Forecast Discussion

Extended forecast Days 3-5

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS (ICS 214)

DATE/TIME	**MAJOR EVENTS** (Important decisions, significant events, briefings, reports on conditions, etc.…)

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS (ICS 214)

DATE/TIME	**MAJOR EVENTS** (Important decisions, significant events, briefings, reports on conditions, etc.…)

Work Rest Ratio Documentation Worksheet

This worksheet is designed to help the IC document and calculate amount of rest required to meet the Work/Rest guidelines.

- For every 2 hours of work or travel provide 1 hour of sleep or rest.
- IC must justify and document work shifts exceeding 16 hours and those that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest guidelines -- see below.

Date	**Employee/Module Name** Operational Period **+ Start Time**	**Employee/Module Name** Operational Period **- Stop Time**	**Total Hours Worked**	Rest Time (document date/hours when employee or module rested)

Approval for shift lengths exceeding 16 hrs given by: Duty Officer or Line Officer **REQUIRED**	Date/Time approval given:
IC Signature	Date:

Teton Interagency Fire

Bridger-Teton National Forest
National Elk Refuge
Grand Teton National Park & John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway

2019 Type 3, 4 & 5 Incident Commander Delegation of Authority and Expectations for all Firefighting Personnel

Initial response to any fire should be based on implementation of land management objectives, while applying risk management principles in consultation with the Line Officer and Duty Officer. IC's shall understand Line Officer and Fire Management Officer's intent, and assure that assigned fire personnel understand this intent. IC's and assigned personnel should continually assess the effectiveness of strategies and tactics and to Stop, Think, and Talk about strategies and tactics that are not meeting leaders intent and risk management/safety mitigations.

Our Intent is to engage you all in discussions about acceptable levels of risk. The management of wildland fires is an inherently risky endeavor that takes place in an environment ripe with objective hazards. Undertaking any operations in steep, rocky terrain; all aspects of weather conditions (cold, wet, hot, windy, stormy); in forest fuels with standing dead trees; working on, under, and near aviation operations; extended drive times; long hours; two weeks without days off all contribute to a hazardous environment. Why would we put ourselves here? It must be because we have determined that after assessing these risks and applying mitigations, we have accepted the residual level of risk. There will still be risk.

Our goal is to have a common understanding of what level of residual risk is acceptable based upon the values determined to be at risk. This is what we mean when we speak of sharing risk. Your risk analysis should carefully consider the severity, probability, and exposure components of all identified hazards. Use the Risk Management protocols outlined in the IRPG to help you and your crew in these active discussions. Higher levels of residual risk are acceptable commensurate with the "values" identified in values at risk. To put it simply, human life has a higher value to us than a stand of trees. That being said, we still manage fires burning in a stand of trees – however our decisions to accept risk after applying mitigations should and need to be different in this scenario.

Of course the difficult decisions lie between these two options. We as Line Officers put a great deal of faith and trust in the experience of all of you. We feel that the best information regarding assessing hazards and determining appropriate mitigations comes from those closest to the operation. Our role is to lead the discussion in setting priorities among values at risk with Duty Officers and ICs.

Additionally we expect:

All firefighters will work in a professional manner to ensure appropriate representation of our agencies. Foster a learning culture and an atmosphere free of discrimination, sexual harassment and other forms of inappropriate behavior.

IC's shall ensure personnel on their incident are only assigned to fireline positions for which they are qualified as certified by their employing agency. Ensure trainees have a qualified trainer.

All incoming resources as well as those already on the fireline receive appropriate briefings. Include an emphasis on safety related to local conditions and any out of the ordinary risks. Implementation of proper food storage policies/procedures.

IC's are responsible to update TIDC and the Duty Officer every morning and afternoon on the status of the incident. Immediate notification to TIDC will be made for any significant changes in fire behavior, conditions and all injuries or accidents.

Utilize the Incident Organizer, conduct After Action Reviews (AARs), complete required agency fire reports.

Protection of life and the safety of the public and emergency responders is the most important objective for every fire. Before Incident Commanders commit personnel they should ask:

- What will we do if someone gets hurt? If so, how do we treat and transport them?
- How long will it take to get them to a hospital?

USFS, Bridger-Teton National Forest Forest Supervisor	USF&WS, National Elk Refuge Refuge Manager	NPS, Grand Teton National Park & John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway Superintendent

INCIDENT STATUS SUMMARY (ICS-209)

The Incident Commander is responsible to provide Teton Dispatch and/or the Zone Duty Officer with enough information to submit an ICS-209, for Fires >100 acres in Timber, >300 acres in Grass/Brush or fires managed for other than a full suppression strategy.

Key information to communicate:

- Size/Area involved (growth since last report)
- Threats in the next 24 hours
  - Life / safety -- any evacuations in progress or planned?
  - structures threatened, type – primary residences, outbuildings, cultural/historic?
  - critical infrastructure, powerlines, energy development, communications towers/repeaters?
- Critical Resource Needs
- Observed fire behavior
- Actions planned for next operational period
- Any significant event or change that has occurred or is expected to occur (ie. medical, land ownership, or management strategy)

Information should be provided to TIDC by 1800 hrs, **PLAN AHEAD!** Communicate with the Duty Officer and TIDC to develop a strategy to submit a 209 to meet timing and reporting requirements.

LOGISTICS

- Food: 1 case MRE's/day for 4 people **or** 5 cases/day for a 20 person crew
- Water: 1 cubie/day for 4 people **or** 5 cubies/day for a 20 person crew
- Fuel: Portable pumps 5 gal will run for 4 hrs., chainsaws 1 gal/4 hrs 1 qt oil/2 hrs

Pre-Assembled Water Handling Kits available from the Interagency Fire Cache in Jackson, WY

PUMP KIT "A"

I MARK 3 PUMP/KIT
15 GALLONS UNLEADED
1 GALLON 2 CYCLE

3000 X 1.5 HOSE
1500 X 1.0 HOSE
1000 X 3/4 HOSE

15 X 1.0 NOZZLES
10 X 3/4 NOZZLES

15 X 1.5-1.0 REDUCERS
10 X 1.0-3/4 REDUCERS

PUMP SUPPORT KIT "B"

2000 X 1.5 HOSE
1000 X 1.0 HOSE
1000 X 3/4 HOSE

10 X 1.5 GATED Y's
5 X 1.0 GATED Y's
10 X 3/4 GATED Y's

10 X 1.0 NOZZLES
10 X 3/4 NOZZLES

10 X 1.5-1.0 REDUCERS
5 X 1.0-3/4 REDUCERS

15 X 1.5 GATED Y's
8 X 1.0 GATED Y's
10 X 3/4 GATED Y's

Appendix C: Logistics Toolbox

OPERATIONS SUPPLY ORDER

Fire Name: _____

Order # _____	**Order #** _____
Ground Contact_____	**Ground Contact**_____
Order Date_____	**Order Date**_____
Order Time_____	**Order Time**_____
Ordered By_____	**Ordered By**_____
Received By_____	**Received By**_____
Deliver Date _____	**Deliver Date** _____
Deliver Time _____	**Deliver Time** _____
Location _____	**Location** _____
_____ ° _____ . _____ '	_____ ° _____ . _____ '
_____ ° _____ . _____ '	_____ ° _____ . _____ '
T____ **R**____ **S**____	**T**____ **R**____ **S**____

		Order Numbers					
	Camp/ Spike Items	**NFES**	**UI**	**Qty**	**S#**	**Qty**	**S#**
1	Meal, cold breakfast or hot breakfast (per individual)	Local	#				
2	Meal, sack lunches (per individual)	Local	#				
3	Meal, hot dinner (per individual)	Local	#				
4	MRE's (12 per box)	001842	BX				
5	Fruit (how many/kind)	Local	#				
6	Gatorade, on ice for fire camp only (ICE NO ICE)	Local	CS				
7	Cubees (with drinking water) (5 gallons)	000048	EA				
8	Coffee (5 gallons)	Local	Gal				
9	Ice (BLOCK CRUSHED)	Local	#				
10	Cup, paper, coffee	000465	EA				
11	Mess gear - 25 person 1 day, 60 plates, cups, bowls, utensils	000135	KT				
12	Table, Folding	002698	EA				
13	Chair, Folding, Metal	002047	EA				
14	Wash basin (1 basin for 5 people)	000027	EA				
15	Soap	Local	EA				
16	Towel, Waterless	000206	EA				
17	Bath Towels	001038	BX				
18	Toilet Paper	000142	RO				
19	Port – A – Toilets (1 toilet for 8 people, service daily)	Local	EA				
20	Sleeping bags (0022 Green Mummy) (1062 Blue Disposable)	000022 001062	EA				
21	Pad, sleeping, gray	001566	EA				
22	Tent, 2 person	000077	EA				
23	Fly, Plastic, Tent, 16'x 24', w/10 guy ropes (May also need #'s 26, 27 & 28)	000070	EA				
24	Fly, Sunscreen, 20' x 20', w/guy ropes	006131	EA				
25	Pole, ridge, 16'	000089	EA				
26	Pole, upright, adjustable	000083	EA				
27	Stakes, tent, metal	000825	EA				
28	Sheeting, plastic, clear 16'x100'	000143	RO				
29	Sheeting, plastic, black, 20' x 100'	000144	RO				
30	Batteries, AA (order by package) (24 per package)	000030	PG				
31	Cord, nylon shroud (parachute)	000533	FT				
32	Flagging, ribbon (specify color and/or wording below)	***	RO				

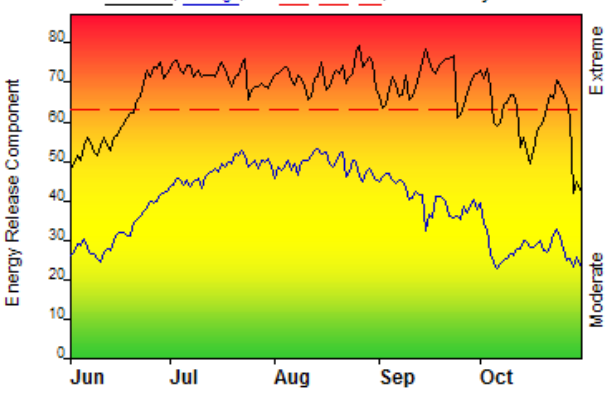
				Order Numbers			
	Camp/ Spike Items (continued from page 1)	**NFES**	**UI**	**Qty**	**S#**	**Qty**	**S#**
33	Tape, filament, 1" x 60 yd	000222	RO				
34	Lightstick, chemical, 12 hour (3009 green) (3007 red)	003009 003007	BX				
35	Lip Balm, individual	001087	TU				
36	Moleskin, 3 – 3/8" x 7"	001134	PG				
37	Foot Powder, 1 ½ oz can	001117	CN				
38	Garbage bags, 30 gallon	000021	BX				
39	Dumpster, Garbage (30 yard or 60 yard)	Local	EA				
40	Fuel Truck, Gas/Diesel, 1000 gal. (staying on fire or fill and leave)	Local	EA				
	Tactical Support Items	**NFES**	**UI**				
41	Pump Kit, portable fire, Mark III (Pump and Kit) (order fuel separately)	000870	KT				
42	Pump Kit, lightweight, 25 – 45 GPM (Pump and Kit) (order fuel separately)	000670	KT				
43	Mop-up Kit, lateral line, 3 - wand	000772	KT				
44	Hose, cotton-synthetic, 1 ½" (100' length)	001239	LG				
45	Hose, cotton-synthetic, 1" (100' length)	001238	LG				
46	Hose, suction (draft hose) (1 ½" or 2") pump specific	***	EA				
47	Hose, garden, synthetic ¾" (50' length)	001016	LG				
48	Valve, gated wye, 1 ½"	000231	EA				
49	Valve, gated wye, 1"	000259	EA				
50	Valve, wye, shut off, ¾"	000272	EA				
51	Valve, shut off , ¾"	000738	EA				
52	Valve, foot (1½" or 2")	***	EA				
53	Nozzle, 1 ½", plastic	000137	EA				
54	Nozzle, 1", plastic	000138	EA				
55	Nozzle, twin tip, combination (forester)	000024	EA				
56	Nozzle, garden hose, 3/4", brass	000136	EA				
57	Reducer, 1 ½" to 1"	000010	EA				
58	Reducer, 1" to ¾"	000733	EA				
59	Coupling, double female 1 1/2"	000855	EA				
60	Coupling, double female 1"	000710	EA				
61	Coupling, double male 1 ½"	000856	EA				
62	Coupling, double male 1"	000916	EA				
63	Clamp, hose – 10" long	000046	EA				
64	Backpack pump	001149	EA				
65	Shovel	000171	EA				
66	Pulaski	000146	EA				
67	McLeod	000296	EA				
68	Combination tool	001180	EA				
69	Fusee, signal device (72 per box)	000105	BX				
70	Drip torch	000241	EA				
71	Earplugs, foam (pair)	001027	PG				
72	Glove, leather, forest worker – Extra Small	001293	PR				
72	Glove, leather, forest worker - Small	001294	PR				
72	Glove, leather, forest worker - Medium	001295	PR				
72	Glove, leather, forest worker - Large	001296	PR				
72	Glove, leather, forest worker – Extra Large	001297	PR				
73	Headlamp	000713	EA				
74	Chain Saw Kit (order fuel separately)	000340	KT				
				Order Numbers			

	Tactical Support Items (continued from page 2)	NFES	UI	Qty	S#	Qty	S#
75	Chaps – 32"	000045	EA.				
75	Chaps – 36"	000078	EA.				
75	Chaps – 40"	000150	EA.				
76	Bar, chainsaw (specify size, brand, driver number)	***	EA.				
77	Chain, chainsaw (specify driver number)	***	EA.				
78	Wedge, felling (specify size, 6", 8", 12")	***	EA.				
79	File, mill, bastard (specify size, 8, 10, 12 inch)	***	EA.				
80	File, round (specify size, 3/16, 5/32, 7/32 inch)	***	EA.				
81	Tank, collapsible, pumpkin (1500 Gal, 1800 Gal, 6000Gal)	***	EA.				
82	Tank, folding (1000 Gal, 1500 Gal)	***	EA.				
83	Blivet, slingable (55 gallons)	000437	EA.				
83	Blivet, slingable (72 gallons)	000425	EA.				
84	Foam, Class A (5 gallons per pail)	001145	PL.				
85	Bar oil, chainsaw (1 Gal or 1 Qt)	***	Gal Qt.				
86	Oil, SAE 30 weight	000651	Qt.				
87	Oil, 2 cycle, pump	003441	Qt.				
88	Oil, 2 cycle, chainsaw (50:1) (Stihl or Husky)	003444	6 pac.				
89	Fuel container, Pump Adapted, 5 gallon (WITH **UNLEADED** GAS)	000218	EA.				
91	Fuel container, Safety Can, 5 gallon (**NO FUEL**)	000606	EA.				
91	Fuel container, Pump Adapted, 5 gallon (**NO FUEL**)	000218	EA.				
91	Fuel container, Pump Adapted, 5 gallon (WITH 25:1) pump	000218	EA.				
91	Fuel container, Pump Adapted, 5 gallon (WITH 32:1) pump	000218	EA.				
91	Fuel container, Safety Can, 5 gallon (WITH 50:1) saw	000606	EA.				
90	Fuel container, Safety Can, 5 gallon (WITH **DIESEL**)	000606	EA.				
90	Fuel container, Safety Can, 5 gallon (WITH 3:1 gas/diesel) drip torch fuel	000606	EA.				
92	Berm, containment (to lay pump on near water source)	000693	EA.				
	Specify make, size, color, etc.						

Teton Interagency Zone Pocket Cards, by FDRA 2018

FIRE DANGER -- Wind

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Wind FDRA
- NWS Zone 416
- RAWS 481309/481307
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

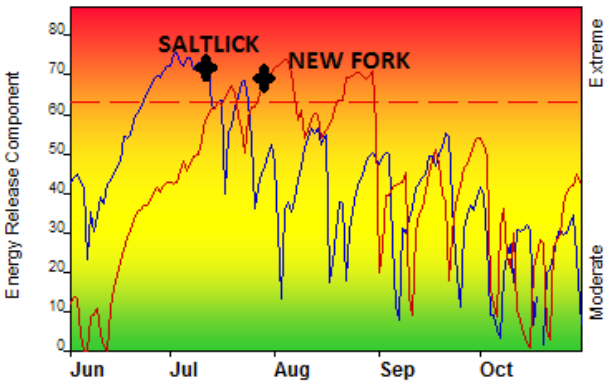
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2003 - 2017
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2273 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2273 days from 2003 - 2017 had an Energy Release Component above 63

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 17%,
Temperature over 85, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 12
Woody Fuels less than 90% **Herbaceous** Fuels less than 80%

Years to Remember: 2007 2008



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ☑ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ☑ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ☑ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ☑ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

New Fork - Winds aligned with topographical features to allow for large fire growth the first few burn periods. The fire burned through beetle killed lodgepole pine. Monsoon was predominantly dry allowing 1000 hr fuels to dry at an accelerated rate leading up to the fire.

Salt Lick - Large fire growth occurred with wind and drainage alignment. The fire burned a majority of the South Gypsum Creek drainage in half of a burn period.

Additional Info: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/

Responsible Agency: USFS Teton Interagency Fire
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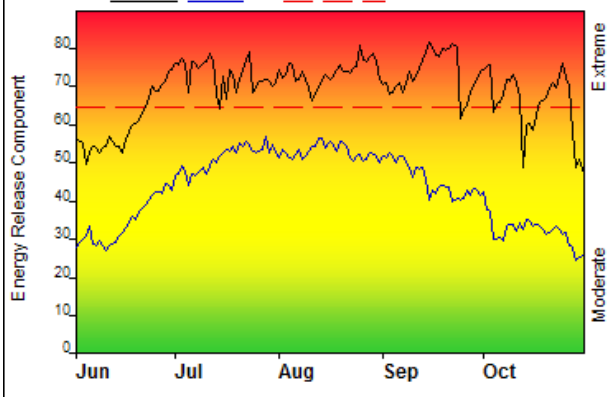
Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Wyoming

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Wyoming FDRA
- NWS Zone 414
- RAWS 481208/481306/103904
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

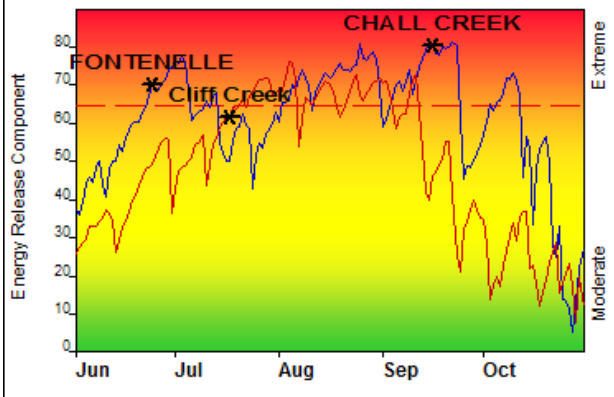
EXTREME -- Use extreme caution
(Caution) -- Watch for change
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2003 - 2017
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2295 observations)
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2295 days from 2003 - 2017 had an Energy Release Component above 64

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 17%,
Temperature over 86, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 12
Woody Fuels less than 90% **Herbaceous Fuels** less than 80%

Years to Remember: 2012 2016



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ☑ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ☑ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ☑ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ☑ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

Fontenelle and Chall Creek - 2012 the warmest summer on record for WY. Very warm, dry and extremely windy May and June led to accelerated drying of 1000 hr fuels. Live fuels in drought stressed condition. High winds led to very large fire growth.

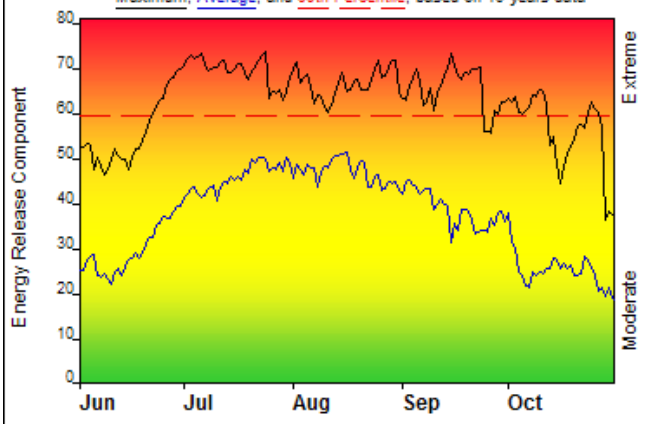
Cliff Creek - Ignited from an isolated dry thunderstorm mid-slope on a densely timbered, multi-storied NE slope.The fire quickly escaped initial attack efforts, spotted across the Hoback canyon, and ended the day at approximately 2400 acres.The fire spread aggressively for several burn periods and portions of the fire burned until late October in the Shoal Creek WSA.

Additional Info: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/
Responsible Agency: USFS Teton Interagency Fire
FF+4.1 build 1622 05/31/2018-15:10 (C:\Users\ericane...\WYBTF_by_FDRA_2000-2017 edit)

Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

FIRE DANGER -- Teton

Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile, based on 15 years data



Fire Danger Area:

- Teton FDRA
- NWS Zone 415
- RAWS 480708/481307/481302
  * Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 2003 - 2017

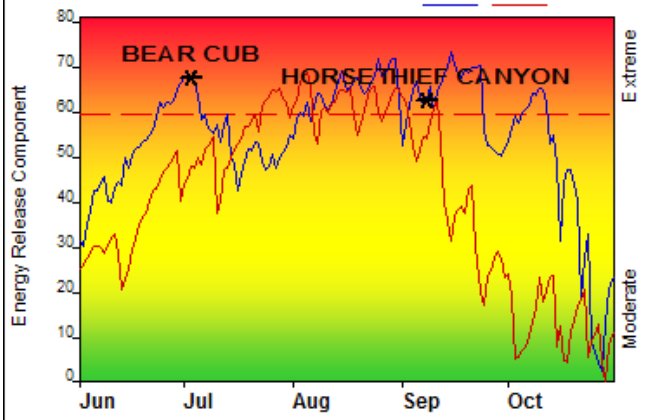
Average -- shows peak fire season over 15 years (2284 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 2284 days from 2003 - 2017 had an Energy Release Component above 59

Local Thresholds - Watch out:

Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior:
20' Wind Speed over 20 mph, **RH** less than 17%,
Temperature over 86, **1000-Hour Fuel Moisture** less than 12
Woody Fuels less than 90% **Herbaceous Fuels** less than 80%

Years to Remember: 2012 2016



Fuel Model: G - Short-Needle (Heavy Dead)

Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- ✓ Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- ✓ Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- ✓ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

Bear Cub and Horsethief- 2012 The warmest summer on record for WY. The Bear Cub fire started in early July Horsethief in early September. Other large fires burned actively into October.

Berry Fire - In 2016 late August the Berry Fire had spread events of 5 and 7 miles respectively under warm, dry conditions with wind. ERC values at Grand Teton RAWS were 70+ for each event.

Additional Info: https://gacc.nifc.gov/gbcc/dispatch/wy-tdc/

Responsible Agency: USFS, NPS & USFWS Teton Interagency Fire

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

Commonly Used Phone Numbers (Use 307 for the area code)

Teton Dispatch Center

FIRE - 739-3630 **All Risk** - 739-3301 **Expanded** – 739-3552 **TIDC FAX** 739-3618

BTF – Forest Fire Management

Tobin Kelley	739-5576 / 413-2028
Mike Johnston	739-5581 / 413-2022
Andy Norman	739-5571 / 413-2033
Eric Neiswanger	739-5024 / 231-0029
Heidi Zardus	739-5079 / 413-2030
Cache-Jackson	**739-5548**

East Zone BTF

Paul Hutta	367-5735 / 413-0542
Brian Nate	276-5827 / 208-221-6236
Paul Swenson	276-5817 / 413-0417

West Zone BTF

FMO Vacant	886-5333 /
Eddie Taylor	828-5116 / 200-1767
Fuels AFMO Vac	828-5117 /

North Zone BTF

Steve Markason	739-5431 / 413-2032
Dave Wilkins	739-5418 / 690-5366
Andy Hall	739-5425 / 699-4230

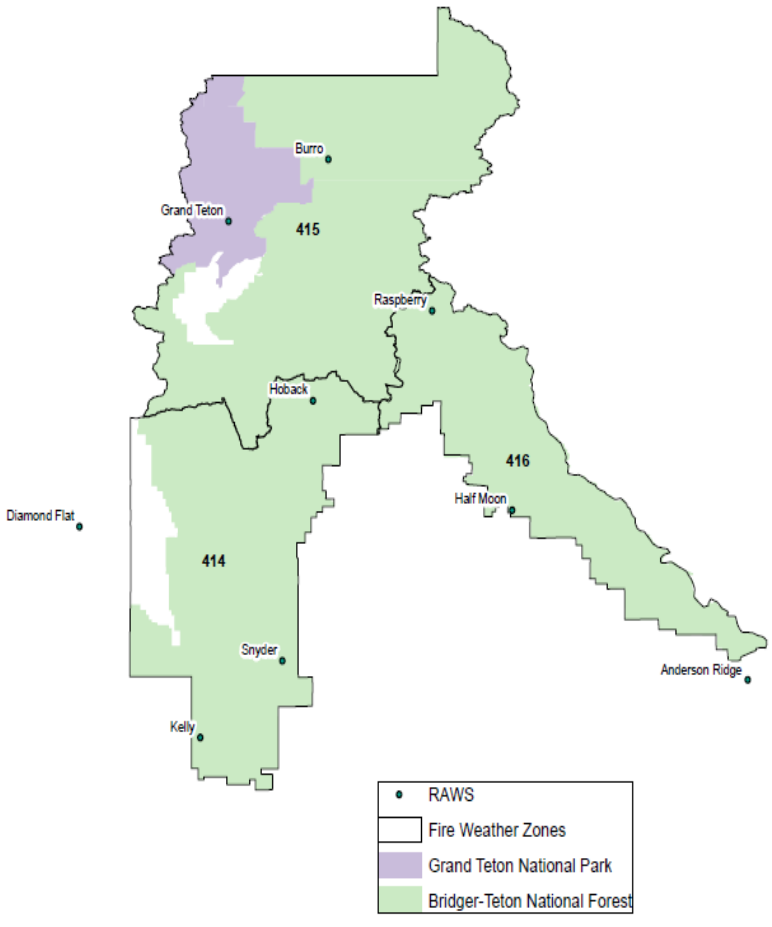
GTP – Fire Management

Chip Collins	739-3310 / 690-4400
Bill Mayer	739-3313 / 699-0139
Carla Walden FBMA	739-3311 / 699-5785
Diane Abendroth	739-3665 / 690-9828
Ron Steffens	739-3675 / 541-404-8884
David Gomez	739-3339/ 413-4209
BTF Fire Conf #	888-844-9904 / 698055 #
Teton Helibase	739-5557
National Elk Refuge	733-9212

Additional:

Name	Number
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

NWS-Riverton Fire Weather Zones and Fire RAWS locations (GTP/BTF)



After Action Review

The climate surrounding an AAR must be one in which the participants openly and honestly discuss what transpired, in sufficient detail and clarity, so everyone understands what did and did not occur and why. Most importantly, participants should leave with a strong desire to improve their proficiency.

• An AAR is performed as immediately after the event as possible by the personnel involved.

• The leader's role is to ensure skilled facilitation of the AAR.

• Reinforce that respectful disagreement is OK. Keep focused on the *what*, not the *who*.

• Make sure everyone participates.

• End the AAR on a positive note.

What was planned?

What actually happened?

Why did it happen?

What can we do next time? (Correct weaknesses/sustain strengths)

A lesson acknowledged or shared is not a Lesson Learned. Commit to learning from these reviews!

Ensure this Incident Organizer is submitted to the appropriate Zone Duty Officer with the AAR.

Medical Incident Report

FOR A NON-EMERGENCY INCIDENT, WORK THROUGH CHAIN OF COMMAND TO REPORT AND TRANSPORT INJURED PERSONNEL AS NECESSARY.
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY: IDENTIFY ON-SCENE INCIDENT COMMANDER BY NAME AND POSITION AND ANNOUNCE "**MEDICAL EMERGENCY**" TO INITIATE RESPONSE FROM IMT COMMUNICATIONS/DISPATCH.

Use the following items to communicate situation to communications/dispatch.

1. **CONTACT COMMUNICATIONS / DISPATCH** (Verify correct frequency prior to starting report) *Ex: "Communications, Div. Alpha. Stand-by for Emergency Traffic."*
2. **INCIDENT STATUS:** Provide incident summary (including number of patients) and command structure. *Ex: "Communications, I have a Red priority patient, unconscious, struck by a falling tree. Requesting air ambulance to Forest Road 1 at (Lat. / Long.) This will be the Trout Meadow Medical, IC is TFLD Jones. EMT Smith is providing medical care."*

Severity of Emergency / Transport Priority	☐ **RED / PRIORITY 1 Life or limb threatening injury or illness. Evacuation need is IMMEDIATE.** *Ex: Unconscious, difficulty breathing, bleeding severely, 2° – 3° burns more than 4 palm sizes, heat stroke, disoriented.* ☐ **YELLOW / PRIORITY 2 Serious Injury or illness. Evacuation may be DELAYED if necessary.** *Ex: Significant trauma, unable to walk, 2° – 3° burns not more than 1-3 palm sizes.* ☐ **GREEN / PRIORITY 3 Minor Injury or illness. Non-Emergency transport.** *Ex: Sprains, strains, minor heat-related illness.*	
Nature of Injury or Illness & Mechanism of Injury		*Brief Summary of Injury or Illness (Ex: Unconscious, Struck by Falling Tree)*
Transport Request		*Air Ambulance / Short-Haul/Hoist/ Ground Ambulance / Other*
Patient Location		*Descriptive Location & Lat. / Long. (WGS84)*

Incident Name		*Geographic Name + "Medical" (Ex: Trout Meadow Medical)*
On-Scene Incident Commander		*Name of on-scene IC of Incident within an Incident (Ex: TFLD Jones)*
Patient Care		*Name of Care Provider (Ex: EMT Smith)*

3. **INITIAL PATIENT ASSESSMENT:** Complete this section for each patient as applicable (start with the most severe patient).

Patient Assessment: See IRPG page 106
Treatment:

4. **TRANSPORT PLAN:**

Evacuation Location (if different): (Descriptive Location (drop point, intersection, etc.) or Lat. / Long.) Patient's ETA to Evacuation Location:
Helispot / Extraction Site Size and Hazards:

5. **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES / EQUIPMENT NEEDS:**

Example: Paramedic/EMT, Crews, Immobilization Devices, AED, Oxygen, Trauma Bag, IV/Fluid(s), Splints, Rope rescue, Wheeled litter, HAZMAT, Extrication

6. **COMMUNICATIONS:** Identify State Air/Ground EMS Frequencies and Hospital Contacts as applicable.

Function	Channel Name/#	Receive (RX)	Tone/ NAC*	Transmit (TX)	Tone/ NAC
COMMAND					
AIR-TO-GROUND					
TACTICAL					

7. **CONTINGENCY:** Considerations: If primary options fail, what actions can be implemented in conjunction with primary evacuation method? Be thinking ahead.
8. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**: Updates/Changes, etc.

REMEMBER:

- **Confirm ETA's of resources ordered.**
- **Act according to your level of training.**
- **Be Alert. Keep Calm. Think Clearly. Act Decisively**

Type 4/5 Medical Plan

Medical Resources:

Incident Medical Personnel :

Name:_____Level:_____
Name:_____Level:_____
Name:_____Level:_____

Gear Available:

_____ 1st Aid Kit _____10 person
_____BLS Kit _____ALS Kit
_____O_2 _____Splints
_____Backboard _____Litter
_____Other:

Additional medical gear /personnel needs :

Contingency Communications:

Fire Dispatch 307-739-3630

Primary Radio Repeater:
Secondary Radio Repeater:
Air to Ground :
Incident Sat Phone #:

Cell Signal: ☐ None ☐ Poor ☐ Good

Considerations*:

☐ I can get my people out in a timely manner if I need to.

☐ My people can get me out in a timely manner if needed.

☐ Evacuation concerns or deficiencies discussed w/ Zone Duty Officer

***The intent of these considerations (and the plan in general) is to stimulate thought and discussion on the potential for medical evacuation during any incident response. The perception of timely evacuations may be a present condition, but realize that the situation can change, sometimes in rapid fashion, plan accordingly…**

Emergency procedures reviewed and updated:
Date/Time:_____
Date/Time:_____
Date/Time:_____

Personnel briefed on medical plan:
Date/Time:_____
Date/Time:_____
Date/Time:_____

Evacuation:

Air:

Landing Zones/Helispots:

Primary (Lat/Long – DDD, MM.M):
Lat: _____, _____._____
Long: _____, _____._____
LZ Hazards:

Secondary (Lat/Long – DD, MM.M):
Lat: _____, _____._____
Long: _____, _____._____
LZ Hazards:

Ground:

Ground access/trailhead:

Distance to access/trailhead:

Terrain/access problems:

Potential ground transportation method:
_____Wheeled Litter _____Crew Carry _____UTV
_____Horse
Other:

ETA medical response:
Air:_____ Ground:_____

ETE to get injured to:
LZ: _____ Ground access:_____

Emergency Procedures:

□ Provide initial lifesaving care (XABC).
□ Notify Teton Dispatch of medical emergency – request priority radio traffic.
□ Complete medical size up.
□ Provide Dispatch with medical size up.

STAY CALM, THINK CLEARLY, ACT DECISIVELY